### THE DRAMA.

MR. IRVING AS CHARLES I.

A greater contract could scarcely be imagined than that existing between "Charles the First" and "The Bella." The latter is a monologue of misery, touched now and then with a luried glare of insane humor. The former is a stately historical drama, depteting the demestic life and the surrounding political tribulations of a King, during the days of danger and turbulence that immediately preceded his downfall and his death. "Charles the First" was presented, last night, at the Star Theatre, and Mr. Irving, in his embediment of the King, gave an immediate proof of his versatility, as well as a larger showing than on the night before to the loftier moral aspects of his mind, to his peculiar vein of melantenderness, and to that noble serenity of repose which is such an excellent thing in dramatic art.

The play is absolutely new on the American stage. It is a four-act play, written (by Mr. W. G. Wills, the novelist) in a mechanical style of blank verse, which occasionally becomes poetical, but, for the most part, remains simply useful. The first scene is at Hampton Court, where the King is shown with his wife and children around him. The second scene is at Whitehall, where the King and Cromwell are confronted, and where an attempt to arrest the sovereign person is frustrated by his watchful wife. The third scene is in the roy al camp, at Fairfax, and it ends with the betrayal and delivery of the King by his herous adherent, Lord Moray, into the hauds of the Parliament,-then armed against him. The fourth and last scene is again at Whiteball, where the Queen at first asks Cromwell to spare her husband's life and then defies him, and then the royal martyr takes his last farewell of wife

The siender story thus told has been made by a falsistcation of history in several important particulars.

Oliver Cromwell, doubtless, was ambitious to make htmself King of England, and to establish his family as a to believe that he was the mean know represented in this play. King Charles was a man of fine life and exalted character, refined, accomplished and devout, but he was not altogether the saint depicted by Mr. Wills, for he was very crafty, and his mind was so saturated with the idea of the Divine right of Kings to do as they please that it had little or no sense of the obligation of absolute truthfulness to his people. Charles was not betrayed by any one man, but was sold by the Scots to the English Parliamentary chieftains, and in his last hours only two of his six children were with him ; the Queen was in France.

It must be considered, however, that the only way in which an effective drawn can be made, on an historical subject, is the free way of making facts entirely pliant to Subject, is the free way of making facts entirely distributed framatic purpose. Shakespeare's "Henry VIII," and Bulwer's "Richellen," for example, are very good plays, but very dubious history. Mr. Wills could only make his subject successful on the stage by exalting Charles and degrading Cromwell, and by providing personal situations—cabinet pictures—instead of vast, com-plex, populous, and diffused historical paintings. He has done this, and done it exceedingly well. There is not, indeed, much invention in his work. The effect most nearly electrical occurs at the close of the third act, in Charles's solemn, but withering, denunciation of his betrayer: but this-as a dramatic expedient-is a situation reminiscent of Henry the Fifth and his false Lords, and of James the Fifth and Lord Leyton, in "The King of the Commons."

The felicity of the author is in contrivance of pictures

that carry onward his simple plot, and in selection and combination of incidents that are authentic, or that may rationally be presumed. The scene that presents KngCharles among his children, repeating an old ballad to them, while all around him are whispers of vague danger and menace, is conceived with great tenderness, and with a fine perception of dramatic suspense. The character, likewise, is somewhat inaccurately drawn, but nevertheless drawn distinctly and with the power of carnest conviction. True pathos inspires the beautiful speech at the close, and the curtain falls upon Kuig harles's famous "Remember" (spoken, actually, to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold), which is made his last word to his devoted wife, in solemn and passionate adfuration that she will always love and cherish his mem ory, and that a certain miniature may rest upon his om in death. This drama inspires great affection toward the King, and leaves the spectator in noble grief at the ruln and death of a good and most lovable man. The fine chapter in "Waverley" which describes the execution of Fergus may be named as exactly typical of the almost hysterical emotion that pervades it; and as that chapter is one of the superlative gens of literature, a spirit that can be thought worthy to stand beside it.

Mr. Irving as King Charles reproduces the wellknown Vandyke face and figure as perpetuated on the glowing canvas of that great paint-er at Windsor and at Warwick. As a matter fact the unfortunate monarch grew very gray and haggard toward the last, and his hair and board were very long and were neglected-for he suffered much. But the actor is wise who comes not too near to fact. Mr. Irving reproduces for us exactly that dark, melancholy, stately and just so we doubt not King Charles appeared, in his better days, when walking in the sweet sunshine of an ten feet from the body, where it was found, by the spring-English summer on the terraces of Hampton Court. Mr. Irving's acting in this part is calmly vigorous with the weight of personal character; very various with the play of a fine intellect; excellent for its even sustainment of royal dignity; richly complex in its claborate, courtly manners; and fraught equally with sombre strangeness and tender feeling. The part admits of no wild outburst of morbid frenzy, and of no fantastic treatment. Royal authority, moral elevation, and domestic tenderness are the chief elements to be expressed; and Mr. Irving, with all his ripe experience, could find ulty in expressing them. What most impressed his auditors was his extraordinary physical fitness to the accepted ideal of Charles Stuart, combined with the passionate carnestness and personal magnetism that enable him to create and sustain a perfect illusion. This performance by Mr. Irving is less striking than that of Mathias, less relative to the imagination and the passions, and therefore less indicative of the characteristic attributes of his genius. But, undoubtedly, it is one of the most rounded and complete of his intellectual works; and to the student it is especially significant, as indicative of the actor's method, in applying what is termed "natural treatment to the poetic drama. At the close of the third act he aroused intense feeling and was cheered with a tunult of vociferous applause.

The most surprising and absorbing performance of the night was that of Miss Ellen Terry, who came forward as Queen Henricita Maria, making her first appearance in America. She was welcomed with the heartlest enthuclasm and was called before the curtain again and again as the night wore on. Her dazzling beauty as the Queen and her strange personal fascination-in which a voice of copious and touching sweetness bears a chief partwould readily explain this result. But, "there is more in it than fair visage." The Queen, in this piece, has not been furnished with any great dramatic situation. She has to exhibit impetuosity and caprice. She has to express conjugal tenderness and to illustrate a woman's fidelity to the man whom she loves, when that man is in trouble and She has to ask a boon from a tyrant, and turn upon him in scorn and noble pride when repulsed. The situations are all conventional, and even backneyed. What shall be said of the personality that can make them fresh and new? There are some men who affect to understand women, but we believe those fortunate creatures do not write dramatic criticism. Miss Terry, if we apprehend aright the drift of her acting, is escutially spantaneous, absolutely unconventional and positively individual, and will use all characters in the dramatic strictly individual, and will use all characters in the dramatic as webleles for the expression of her own. This, in Queen Henrietta Mario, was a very great excellence. What it might be in such a part as Portia must be left to conjecture. Miss Terry's acting has less mind in it than that of Mr. Irving, though not deticient here, but it proceeds essentially from the norwoos system which is the soul. There were indications that her special vein is high consedy; but the was all the woman in the desolate farewell the was all the woman in the desolate farewell the ends of justice will not enfer by the communication of the same conjunction of the court in receiving the pleas of one so young for a charge so grave, followed by a punishment so severe, and that a case of such gravity ought to be disposed of by the verdict of a jury, and it was proved that he formished the winstey and gave it to the prisoner with violence, and even cruelly, and it was proved that the formished the ventury, and it was proved that the formished the ventury, and it was proved that the formished the ventury, and it was proved that the formished the ventury, and it was proved that the formished the ventury, and it was proved that the formished the ventury, and it was proved that the three prisoner says that he be prisoner says that he has never felt satisfied with the extended the prisoner and that a case of such gravity ought to one so young for a charge so grave, followed by a punishment so severe, and that a case of such gravity ought to enter on your feet who sentenced the prisoner and that the deceased the prisoner and that one proved that the the prisoner. The Judge who sentenced the prisoner and two the prisoner. The Judge who sentenced the prisoner and two the prisoner and tw women, but we believe those fortunate creatures do not beart with her distress, even as she had charmed every eye with her uncommon toveline any parallel to her delivery of the defiance of Cromwell We must turn back to Ristori-when Ristori was at her best; and, with all the cloquence and all the towering spiritual grandeur of that ideal, Ellen Terry possesses a aweetness that softens all the hard lines of ancient tragic form, and leaves the perfect impression of nature and

# A BENEFIT CONCERT THAT WAS NOT HELD.

The benefit concert which was to have been given at the Academy of Music last evening in aid of "A Home for Destitute Men" did not take place. At So'clock there were less than 300 people in the auditorium. G. H. Wetjer, the elecutionist, came upon the stage and said : Ladies and gentlemen: The concert which was to be given to-night for a worthy object will not take place. The article which appeared in The New-York Tennune this morning is the cause of the small attendance this evening. Those persons who desire to obtain the money paid by them for admission can do so by calling at the box-office as they go out." The man who had sold tickets in the box-office had disappeared and taken the cash with him; people waited in vain for his return.

in this city to-day. He was accorded a reception to-night at the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE OPERA-HOUSE. WHAT THE ARCHITECT SAYS ABOUT IT-CRITI-CISMS UPON HIS WORK.

It was reported on Monday that the dissatisfac tion among the steckholders of the Metropolitan Opera-House with the interior decoration of the building had assumed such proportions, and certain criticisms passed upon it by the press had been quoted so industriously by the malcontents, that a meeting of the boxholders had been called on Saturday, and directions had been given to alter the entire scheme and to substitute Turkey red, especially in the boxes, for the now prevailing yellow.

"No, the report is not true," said Mr. Cady, the archi tect of the Opera House, "Several of the stock. holders have fitted up the small parlors adjoining the boxes with linings of red slik, but that does not inter fere with the general coloring of the house. This will un doubtedly remain as it is for a time at least. There is some dissatisfaction, I know, and the decoration may be all done over again next summer, when the house is un occupied. It would not be possible to do it now. The present decoration was done by Mr. Treadwell of Boston." "It is alleged that the coloring does not furnish an effective background for the ladies and for the feminine

costumes," was suggested.
"Well, it seems to me that is a question of blonde and

fective background for the ladies and for the feminine costumes," was saggested.

"Well, it seems to me that is a question of blonde and brunette. I do not think that you will find the brunettes complaining. The directors had numerous discussions over the matter, and it was only settled last spring."

"I believe that the acoustics will prove to be all right. The raising of the orchestra to the position it now occupies was, I think, injudicious, and I was heartily opposed to its being taken from the place assigned to it, beneath the level of the stage. Indeed, I announced that I would not be responsible for the result. See what it does. The blare of the instruments is interposed between the singers and the andience, and the noise is reinforced by the sounding-board furnished by the open space beneath. But Vianesi is a very bot-headed little man, and he was determined in having matters his own way.

"When I read the papers," continued Mr. Cady, smilingly, "on the morning after the opening of the house. I was fully persuaded that I had built the worst structure in my professional experience; but I believe now that the building will grow into the affections of the people. In huilding it I had to observe many conditions and to surmount many constructional difficulties. The stockholders wanted a fire-proof house, a comfortable house, a house with two tlers holding seventy-four boxes, and they wanted five tiers. They wanted something severely simple. In fact, their first dea was no decoration at all. And working in metal, as I was there, and not in pulty and elaster, the expense would simply have been enormous if I had attempted any elaborate ornamentation. As it was, I get along with as little of it as I could artisdically. I may add here that I agreed to the unobtrusive decoration of the latterior very readily because I believe that the brilliancy and color should be concentrated on the stage; that nothing in the surroundings should detract from the coungite less of this effect."

A man prominent in society said: "I

Not if mine do," was the reply "The festival only ats from the 11th to the 23d of February, and I fill the whole time with my people."

It is understood that some slight alterations are to be made to the second tier of boxes in the Opera House, affecting the seating of the house only, and it is barely possible that an alteration in the prices of admission will be subsequently made.

### THE PERTH AMBOY MYSTERIES.

INQUESTS BEGUN IN BOTH CASES, BUT NO NEW FACTS BROUGHT OUT.

IPPOW A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNG, PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 30.-Inquests were held to-day by Coroner Garretson and two juries, which he summoned yesterday, in the case of the young woman whose body was found in the woods near here, and also in the case of the man whose body was found in noon. An autopsy was held in each case at the receiving vault in Alpine Cemetery, where the bodies have been kept, and the two juries were taken there to examine them. No new light was thrown on either case oy the antensy or the inquest. At the inquest on the young woman the story of the finding of the body was told by Frederick F. Fox, the undertaker, and Dr. Williamson, the County Physician, next has been given in THE TRU-UNE. Two other physicians testified and expressed the opinion that the woman might possibly b cian in regard to the woman's probable age and the length of time that the body had been in the woods. None of the doctors thought that the head could have been thrown ten feet from the body, where it was found, by the springing up of the sapling when it was relieved of the body's
weight by the head separating from the spinal column
through gradual decomposition. The case was adjourned
antiject to Coroner Garretson's call. The Coroner said before the adjournment that the supposition that me woman
was Fanny Dunham, who came here from New-York with
Carl Kinatsen in July, would be thoroughly investigated.
In the case of the drowned man who was identified as
the man who claimed to be the captain of the sloop fien
Brandesh on a former voyage of that vessel,
the inquest was adjourned after the result of
the aniopsy had been stated and the story
of finding the body had been told. No wounds
were found upon the body execut the gash near
the left eye. A tope was bound around the man's waist.
He was stoutly built and was of about medium height,
with hight, sandy hair and bushy beard and moustache
timed with gray. Some think the body to be that of
Captain John Raen, of the sloop, while others are sure
that it is the body of the sollor who was missed from the
sloop just before her departure from here on October 18.
J. K. Rice, the Prosecuting Attorney of the county, was
present at both inquests, and promises to make a search
ing investigation of the cases.

# A BOY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

ALBANY, Oct. 30,-The Governor has comauted the sentence of William Boorne, convicted in Catarangus County of murder in the second degree on prison for life, and has filed the reasons for his action. At the time of the sentence the prisoner was only 14 years and 5 months old, and previous to his arrest had been living with his mother and stepfather. There was no trial, the prisoner having pleaded guilty to murder in the The District Attorney who prosecuted the indictment

onvicted of murder, but of some degree of manslaughter. The deceased man was a stepfather, a man of violent temper and intemperate habits. The mother and sister were away at the time, leaving the prisoner and the stepfather alone, and they drank liquor during the evening until they became intexicated. About midnight the priswas found killed with an axe and the prisoner lying be side his body in an unconscious condition. There were no wirnesses to the quarrel, but it undoubtedly started as stated above. It was proved that the deceased man was

# BEARS DRAW BETTER THAN SPEECHES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30 .- A dispatch to The Sun, from Easton, Talbot County, Md., says a large Republican mass meeting was held there yesterday. All the colored people of the county took a holiday and came to town. Mr. Holton, Republican candidate for Gover nor, General Adam E. King and others addressed the neeting. When the meeting was at its height, a fellow with three trained bears appeared, and the negroes left the meeting to see the bears dance and climb trees. The speaking was nearly stepped. It is charged that the Democrats employed the man with the bears to break up the meeting by drawing off the colored people.

# THE HERALD AND THE ALDERMEN.

The Central Council of the Newsdealers' Association met last night at No. 267 West Thirty-fourth-st., Stephen Richardson in the chair. Resolutions comparing The Herald newsmen to the Chinese, and strongly paring The Heraid newsmen to the Chinese, and strongly condemning the action of the Board of Aldermen for neglecting to adopt the report of the Committee on Streets against The Heraid news-stands through fear of The Heraid, were passed unanimously.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Monsignor Capel arrived

It is said that a good cook can get up a dinner in the Desert of Sahara. We are just carious enough to want to know if this statement has ever been proved, and if not, of what good is it.—iLowell Citizen.

MR. ARNOLD'S FIRST LECTURE

A MASTERLY DISCOURSE ON "NUMBERS." THE ENGLISH ESSAYIST GREETED BY A LARGE AUDIENCE IN CHICKERING HALL.

The large and brilliant audience that assembled in Chickering Hall last night to hear Matthew Arnold's lecture on "Numbers" must have been moved by some stronger feeling than curiosity. Notwithstanding strong counter-attractions elsewhere, which had occasioned no little misgiving to the lecturer, the hall was filled to overflowing by a representative audience. Men of note in literature, science, art and statecraft were present; venerable white-haired divines representing many phases of belief, and some well-known champions of agnosticism. The ladies, who have always been warm friends of Mr. Arnold, came out in force. Before the lecture the conversation in the hall was directed to Mr. Arnold's books especially his poems, which were by some severely criticised, but more frequently praised. A well-known clergyman was heard to say: "What I admire in Arnold is a healthy truthfulness that never beats about the bush, but speaks out right. He sets men thinking, and in a few terse words gives you enough to think about for a month." Although the audience seemed to have no conception of what they were going to hear-one lady even hazarding the ion that it was about the Book of Numbers-yet they seemed well assured that they would be well entertained. The hall was entirely full, large numbers standing. Glancing over the audience, one felt some doubt as to whether the lecturer would be well heard. Mr. Arnold has rarely addressed large audiences in England. Accustomed to the small college lecture-room, where his brilliant discourses were almost colloquial, or to the hall of the Royal Institution, equally small, he has never been required to make great efforts to be heard. This style of speaking, too, begets a monotonous delivery, especially when the lecture is not extempore.

When Mr. Arnold stepped on the platform in com pany with Parke Godwin, a certain timidity of nanner was obvious. He has been much exercised all the last week as to how the public would receive his criticisms, being determined to speak frankly The audience greeted him with loud applause. Mr. Arnold were ordinary evening dress. To those unfamiliar with his portraits, his appearance betokens anything but the traditional savant. He is tall, well-formed, with an air of high breeding and refinement, but his face is not "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." It is a plain, kindly face, with old-fashioned mutton-chop whiskers, keen gray eyes and a flexible mouth. The chairman, Mr. Godwin, paid a warm tribute to Mr. Arnold as a eritie, a philosopher, and a poet, as well as to Dr. Thomas Arnold, his father, saying that the Schoolmaster of Rigby enlarged his class-room till it comprised the whole English-speaking race. The lecturer then came forward. He read his lecture, Slight shortsightedness compelled him to hold the manuscript close to his eyes, and the light at the desk was such that few could read by it easily. A feeling of disappointment came over the audience when they discovered that Mr. Arnold's voice was scarcely audible half way down the hall; more especially as they could perceive that those who did hear were highly gratified. Mr. Arnold's style is academical, and though his enunciation is clear, he has the common defect of the English clergy among whom he was educated—the habit of dropping his righteoness, at voice at the close of a sentence, which renders it inaudible. It required the closest attention of the most fortunate listeners to hear all he said, while those at the further end of the hall could scarcely

Among those in the andlence were Chief Justice Daly, General Grant, the Rev. Robert Collyer, General A. S. Webb, William Wood, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Watkins, ex-Governor Hoffman, Colonel and Mrs. William A. Pond, Clarence Cook, A. M. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chandler, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Henry Bergh, the Rev. Henry M. Saunders, Professor Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Richard Watson Gilder, C. C. Buel, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chickering, C. F. Olney, A. P. Burbank, Professor Absterombie, E. S. Jaffray, John J. Cisco, Charles T. Congdon, Harry Archer, Lieutenout Danenbower and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field.

laying claim to patriotism, which are these gentlemen's last refage. We may all of us agree to be delivered from patriots and patriothem of this sort. Short of such, there is undoubtedly, sheltering itself under the name of Patriotism, a good deal of self-flattery and self-delusion which is mischlevons. "Things are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be." In that striking sentence of Bishop Butler's is undoubtedly notions. You will not expect me to say that things are not us they are, and that the consequences of them will not be as they will be. I should make nothing of it; I should be a too palpable failure. But I confess that I should be glad if in what I say here I could engage American patriotism on my side, instead of rousing it against me. And it happens that the paramount thoughts which your great country rouses in 'my mind are really and truly of a kind to please, I think, any true American patriot, rather than to offend him.

The great scale of things here, the extent of your intry, your numbers, the astonishing rapidity of your crease, strike the imagination and are a common topic for admiring remark. Our great orator, Mr. Bright, is have at 'your disposal, how many bushels of grain'you produce, how many millions you are, how many more millions you will be presently, and what a always agree with Mr. Bright, I find myself agreeing with him here. I think your numbers afford a very real and important ground for satisfaction.

PLATO AND ISAIAH, Not that your great numbers, or indeed great numbers of men anywhere, are likely to be all good or even to

have the majority good. "The majority are had," says one of the wise men of Greece; but he was a paganoner wanted to go to a dance. The stepfather tried to prevent him. A sentile ensued, which continued until they got out of the house into the back-yard, where the stepfather was found killed with an axe and the release to the stepfather. Newman well says, can never mean the many. The world being what it is, we must expect the aims and doings of the majority of men to be very faulty, and this in a numerous community no less than in a small one. So much we must certainly, I think, concede to the pos-

> take a gloomy view of the society in which they live, and to prognosticate evil to it. But then it must be added that their prognostications are very apt to turn out right. unity of the ancient world, of that Athens of his to which we all owe so much, is despondent enough: "There is but a very small remnant," he says, " of honest followers of wisdom, and they who are of these few, and have tasted how sweet, and blessed a possession is wisdom, and who can fully see, moreover, the madness of the multitude, and that there is no one, we may say, whose action in public matters is sound, and no ally for would help the just, what," asks Plato, " are they to do! They may be compared," he says, "to a man who has fallen among wild benefs; he will not be one of them, but he is too unaided to make head against them; and before he can do any good to society or his friends he will be overwhelmed and perish uselessly When he considers this, he will resolve to keep still, and to mind his own business; as it were standing aside under a wall in a storm of dust and hurricane of driving wind; and he will endure to behold the rest filled with

sound. But there is "the remnant." Now the important thing, as regards states such as Judah and Athens, is not that the remnant bears but a small proportion to the majority: the remnant always bears a small proportion to the majority. The grave thing for states like Judah and Athens is that the remnant must in positive bulk be so small, and therefore at such disadvantage. To be a voice outside the state, speaking to mankind or to the future, perhaps shaking the actual state to pieces in doing so, one man will suffice. To change the state in order to save it, to preserve it by transforming it, a body body of workers, placed at many points, and operating in many directions. This considerable body of workers for good is what is wanting in petty states, such as were Athens and Judah. It is said that the Athenian state had in all but 350,000 inhabitants, and that out of them but 20,000 were citizens; the rest were slaves. It is England are mainly sprung, from that German stock calculated that the population of the Kingdom of Judah did not exceed a million and a quarter. The scale of things, I say, is here too small, the numbers are too scanty to give us a remnant capable of saving and perpetualing the state. The remnant, in those cases, may influence the world, and the future, may transcend the state and survive it; but it cannot possibly save the state and perpetuate the state; for such a work it is

How different is the scale of things in the modern states to which we belong; how far greater are the numpers! It is impossible to over-rate the importance of the new element introduced into our calculations by increasing the size of the remnant. And in our great modern states, where the scale of things is so large, it does seem as if the remnant might be so increased as to become a serious power, even though the majority be unsound. To enable the remnant to succeed, a large strengthening of its numbers is everything.

WHAT IS SAVING ?

Here is good hope for us. Only before we dwell too much on this hope, it is advisable to make sure that we have carned the right to entertain it. We have earned the right to entertain it only when we are at one with the philosophers and prophets in their conviction as to the world which now is, the world of the unsound majority; when we feel what they mean, and when we go thor would by no means have been with them, when they were here in life, and most of us are not really with them now. What is saving ! Our institutions, says an Amernow. What is saving I Our institutions, says an American; the British Constitution, says an Englishman; the civilizing mission of France, says a Frenchman. But Plato and the Sages, when they were asked what is saving, answer: "To love righteousness, and to be convinced of the unprofitableness of iniquity." And Isadah and the Prophets, when they are asked the same question, answer to just the same effect; that which is saving is to "cease to do evil and learn to do well"; to "delight in the law of the Eternal," and to "make one's study in it all the day long."

the law of the Eternal," and to "make one's study in it all the day long."

The worst of it is that this living of righteousness, and this delighting in the law of the Eternal, sound rather varue to us. Not that they are vague really; indeed they are loss varue than American institutions, or the British Constitution, or the evillzing mission of Prance. But the phrases sound vague because of the quantity of matters they cover. The things to have a brief but sdequate enumeration of these matters. The New Testament expands the idea of righteousness. In England and America we have been brought up in familiarity with the New Testament. And so, before Mr. Bradhaugh on our side of the water, and the Congress of American Proethinkers on yours, banksh liftens our education and memory, let us take from the New Testament a text showing what be a that both Plato and the Prophetsmean, when see tell us that we ought to love righteousness and its make our study of the law of the Eternal, but that the uses and majority do nothing of the kind. A score of texts offer themselves in a moment. Here is one which will serve very well: "Whatsoever things are until year, whatsoever things are not year. and fuot the combinations of the fact that are full, do really govern portions are full, do really govern portions are full, do really govern portions.

general propositions of this kind, and to make them be-fleved. I bestiate to take such an Instance from America. Probably there are some of you who think that al ready, on a former occasion. I have said quite enough about America without having ever seen it. But I will about America without having ever seen it. But I win take my instances from England, and from England's old neighbor and co-mate in history—France. I hope that the union between England and Ireland will become a solid as that between England and Scotland. But it will not become solid by means of the contrivances of the will not become solid by means of the contrivances of the

SALIENT POINTS OF THE LECTURE.

There is a characteristic saying of Dr. Johnson, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a secondrel." The saying is cynical—many will call it brutal—yet it has in it something of plafu, robust sense and truth. We do often see mon passing themselves off as patriots who are in truth secondrels; we meet with talk and proceedings.

UNSOUNDNESS OF THE MAJORITY. If we are to take the benefit of the comfortable doctrine of the remnant, we must be capable of receiving also, and of holding fast, the hard doctrine of the ur soundness of the majority, and of the certainty that the asoundness of the majority, if it is not understood and remedied, must be their ruin. And therefore, though even a glitted man like M. Henan may be so carried away | tricts where rain was failing last night. by that Nature cares nothing about chastily, and to with annused indulgence the worship of the great god-dess Lubricity, let us stand fast and say that it is against nature, button nature, and that it is ruin. For this is the test of its being against human mature—that for human

cone, become nature, and that it is rain. For this is more toff the being against buman nature—that for human infelies it is rain.

In the being against human nature—that for human infelies it is rain.

In the say that human nature cares about it a sative it is say that human nature cares about it a sat deal, and that by her present popular liferatures and perhaps futal disease, and that it is not clerical and perhaps futal disease, and that it is not clerical and perhaps futal disease, and that it is not clerical and which is the real enemy of the French's omuch as it goldess, and if they can none of them see this enservice, it is only a sign of how far the disease has no and the case is so much the worse. The case is so with the worse; and for men in such case to be so hemostly busy about clericalism, and Legitimst, cleanist and Bonancerist furtiques at home, and about hinces and colonial acquisitions and purifications of a flag abread, might well make one horrow of the popular ard exclaim; "Surely ye are perverse!" And hen the inscensive and inexhamsible M. Hiswitz, of our art English Times, who sees everylody and knows crything, when he expounds the springs of politics and a consess of the fail and success of Ministries, and the ministries which have not been tried but should be and takes upon him the mystery of things in the way ill which we are familiar—to this wise man himself one offen tempted, again, to say with the Prophets: "Yet as Elernal also is wise and will bring evil and will not all back his words." M. Blowitz is not the only was me; the Elernal also fa wise and will bring evil and will not her it is always the Flermal's wiseon which at last care site day. The Elernal has altached to certain mara ances the safety or the rule of states, and the present and gills and graces as France, and which has had succeed the fail and succeed and which has had such a gight that has had such a gill the and graces as France, and which has had such gills and graces as France, and which has had such and gills an spelar literature of France is a sign marsine mass agreement moral disease.

Itsi we will not think of destruction for a state with pills and graces as France, and which has had such discrete in history, and to which we, many of us, owe so cach delight and se much good. And yet; if France agreeder numbers than the Athens of Plato or the idah of Isaiah, I do not see how she could well escape to the throttling arms of her goddess, and recover through a powerful and profound remains a great inward change, brought about by "thousant" amongst her people. But he France of that ye millions who shall set bounds to the number of the amant, or to its effectualness and power of victory to the true the true true the true to the true to the true true true.

IN THE UNITED STATES. In these United States, you are fifty millions and more. I suppose that us in England, as in France, as everywhere, so likewise here, the majority of the people doubt very much whether the majority is ansound, or rather they have no doubt at all about the matter; they are sure that it is not unsound. But let us consent to night to remain to the end in the ideas of the Sages and Prophets whom we have been following all along, and let us suppose that in the present netual stage of the world, as p iniquity, if only he himself may live his life clear of injustice and of implety, and depart when his time comes, in mild and gracious mood, with fair hope."

Isaiah like Plato, with inspired insight, foresaw that the world before his eyes, the world of actual life, the state and city of the unsound majority, could not stand, and, unlike Pato, Isaiah announced with faith and joy a lender and a remnant certain to supersede them. But he put the leader's coming, and he put the success of the leader's coming, and he put the success of the leader's coming, and he put the success of the leader's coming and he put the success of the leader's republic in this respect is fantastic. Plato betook himself for the bringing-in of righteousness to a visionary republic in the clouds; Isaiah—and it is the main glory of him and of his race to have done so—brought it in upon earth. But Immanuel and his reign, for the eighth century before Christ, were fantastic. For the in all the stages through which the world has passed

kingdom of Judah they were fantastic. The scale of things in communities like Judah or Athens was too small, the numbers were too seanty.

A BODY OF WORKEBS NEEDED.

Even in nations with exceptional gifts, even in the Jewish state, the Athenian state, the majority are unsound. But there is "the remain", but the program of the segrent United States must inevitably be impaired more and more until it perish.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE REMNANT.

en from this hard doctrine we will betake ourselves to the more comfortable doctrine of the remnant. " The remnant shall return," shall convert and 'be healed itself first, and shall then recover the unsound majority. And you are fifty millions and growing apace! What a remyou are fifty millions and growing apace! What a remnant yours may be surely! A remnant of how great
numbers, how mighty strength, how irresistible efficacy!
Yet we must not go too fast either, nor make too sure of
our efficacious remnant. Mere multitudes will not give
us a saving remnant with certainty. The Assyrian
Empire had multitude, the Roman Empire had multitude; yet neither the one nor the other could produce a
sufficient remnant any more than Athens or Judah could
produce it, and both of them perished like Athens or
Judah.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES. But you are something more than a people of fifty mil-

lions. You are fifty millions mainly sprung, as we in which has faults indeed; faults which have diminished its power of attraction, diminished the extent of its influence and the interest of its history, but of which it is yet true, as my father sald fifty years ago, that it has been has yet seen, with the soundest laws, the least violent passions, and the fairest domestic and civil virtues." You come therefore of about the best parentage modern nation can have. Then you have had, modern nation can have. Then you have had, as we in England have also had, but more entirely than we, and more exclusively, the Puritan discipline. Certainly I am not blind to the faults of that discipline. Certainly I do not wish it to remain in possession of the field forever, or too long. But as a stage and a discipline, and as means for enabling that poor inattentive and immoral creature, man, to live and appropriate and make part of his being divine ideas, on which he could not otherwise have kept hold, the discipline of Puritanism has been invaluable; and the more I read history, the more I see of mankind, the more I recognize its value. Well, then, you are not merely a multifude of lifty millions; you are fifty millions sprung from this excellent Germanic stock, and having passed through this excellent Puritan discipline. Even supposing, therefore, that by the necessity of things your majority must in the present stage of the world probably be unsound, what a remnant, I saywhat an incomparable, all-transforming remnant—you may fairly hope, with your numbers, if things go hapmay fairly hope, with your numbers, if things go hap pily, to have!

#### WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Lucy A. Coffey, the daughter of the late John Coffey, was married to Herbert P. Bissell, of Buffalo, yesterday evening at the house of the bride's grandmother, 35 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. F. Daly. The ushers were Arthur Coffey, Maurice Bouvier, John B. Gerrish, of Brook lyn; Abbott Ingalls, E. H. Booth, of Bergen Point; and Edward J. Smith. Edward H. Bell, of Buffalo, was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma A. Coffey, alster of the bride; Miss Hattie McNulty, Miss Fanny Ropes and Miss Sadie Smith, all of whom were white silk dresses with demi-trains, and carried baskets of roses. The bride's dress of white satin had a court train and a free of pearl passementeric, the square corsage was filled in with lace. She were a tulle vell garnished with orange and and carried a bouquet of lilles and roses. The bride bell and a large horseshoe of roses hung opposite them. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Ropes, Edward topes, ex-Mayor and Mrs. W. R. Grace, the Misses Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fitnt, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Tur-M. Benham, the Misses Benham, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Good-Hunter, the Misses Hand, A. Allen Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Ingalis, Miss May Ingalis, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Dyke.

Miss Laura Millicent Mangam, the daughter of the late William D. Mangam, was married to Adam H. Fetter holf, president of Girard College, Philadelphia, last evening in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Emery J. Haynes. The best man was Curtin Fetterholf, the groom's brother. The ushers were William Carroll Brice, Charles Reed, Henry Allen and Henry Vernon. Miss S. Mangem was the bridesmald. Among those present were Mrs. George R. Vernon, Mrs. Herbert Richardson, Mrs. Charles Bocall and Mrs. William Allen, Jr. The wedding of John Henry Dorrity and Miss Engenic

The wedding of John Henry Dorrity and Miss Engenie Stephanie Caroline Sparks, daughter of Colonel Hervey Sparks, took place inat evening in St. Francis Xavior's Church, the Rev. Father Ducey, of St. Leo's Church, performing the ceremony. The ushers were Charles E. Le Babier, George Stokes, William O'Brien and Theron L. Carman. There were also groomsmen—Dr. Charles Dorrity, Hervey Van Buren Sparks, Wilham F. Sanders, Frederick S. Eadle, Henry Le Babier, Jr., and Wynant Van Zandt, fr. The bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Derrity, Miss Elodie F. Sparks, Miss Elodie Van Zandt, Miss Coralle Covas, Miss Josephine M. Stanley and Miss Lillie M. Dent. They all wore pale pink surah dresses triumed with Spanish lace, and tulle veils caught with roses and forgetime-nots. The tride's dress was of brocade satin, and her point lace veil was caught with orange buds and dhamonds. A reception was held at Pinard's after the ceremony.

# TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers to sall by the Fulda today are Baron von Bunsen, Miss von Bunsen, Baron Nicolaus Plath, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. F P. Lize and J. A. Petri.

in will earry Lieutenant Edward N. Very and Chaplain R. Hayward, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bols, the Rev. E. Domenech, G. Heinmiller, H. Hintz and G. Fuzzie.

The Servia will have in her list the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. Francis S. Freel, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromen, Brooklyn, both of whom are going abroad for their health.

The Wyoming took, among others, yesterday F. Christian Church, Proceedings of the Church of Stangard.

The Wyoming took, among others, yesterday F. Chris-tiansca, N. C. Morteus, Albert Brandt and H. Staunard.

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

Washington, Oct. 31.-Severe gales have occurred on the Atlantic Coast and Lakes. The tempera-ture has fallen in the districts on the Atlantic and Guif Coasts, Lake region, Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. West to north while prevail in all districts, except in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where the winds are vari-Generally clearing weather is reported in the dis-

Indications for to-day

For New-England, fair weather, westerly wieds, rising barometer, stationary or a slight full in temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or rising barometer, slight necessariative. in temperature, Indictations for to-morrowe.

Pair weather is indicated on Wednesday and Thursday in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States

BA 30.	RS: Morning. Night, 14 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
29.	
20	

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 31-1 a. m .- The movement in the barometer was rapidly upward. Clearing weather was followed early in the day by fair and clear weather. The temperature ranged between 54° and 64°, the average (58%) being 1% higher than on the corresponding day last year and 1300 higher than on Monday. Clear weather and slight changes in tempera; be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

PROBABLY FATALLY BURNED.

The top floor of the rear building at No. 182 Eldridge-st. is occupied by "Frank" Naussbaum and lohn Benner, cabinet makers, and a wooden stairway extends to the ground. Shortly after 6 o'clock last night Naussbaum placed a kerosene lamp on the edge of his work-bench and then accidentally knocked it off. The lamp exploded, and within a minute the entire place was in flames. Naussbaum's clothing caught fire and he made a rush to a window, but fearing to leap, he ran toward the stairway and descended to a yard, where the burning cloth was torn from his body. George Weis, of No. 627 East Twelfth-st., George Lucoff, of No. 210 East Elev-East Twelfth-st., George Lacoli, of No. 210 Last Leventh-st., and an unknown old man were burned about the face and breast to such an extent that they fainted. Naussbaum was taken to the Fifth Street Hospital, where it is expected that he will die. Weis was sent to Bellevue Hospital unconscious. Lacoff and the old man went home. The fire consumed a portion of the second floor, occupied by Footz Walli, a manufacturer of hats, but the total damage amounted to only \$500, covered by Insur-

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.-Homestead, Penn., was visited this morning by a fire which threatened to burn the whole town, but which was finally controlled after seven stores and dwellings, all frame, had been destroyed. The loss is \$15,000, on which there is a partial insurance. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 30.—The freight depot of

the Michigan Central and Saginaw and St. Louis ratiroads

was burned this morning. The loss is \$15,000. Re

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 30 .- The octagon building of Amherst College, in which are the Lawrence Observatory and Wood's Cabinet, narrowly escaped burning this morning. The students quenched the flames, and the damage to the building is triffing. The mineral collection was damaged by careless handling.

### SUICIDE AT SOUTH FERRY.

The South Ferry boat Pacific had just left her slip on the New-York side on her 7:45 trip when a ner sup on the New York side on her 7.30 the woung man sprang from her stern into the river. He refused the life-preservers thrown to him, and before a boas could reach him, he sank. He was apparently twenty-siz years of age, five feet six inches high and dressed in dark clothes. His body was not recovered, and his ideatity is not known.

Rich imported goods for Wedding and Birthday gifts are shown in great variety by White, Stokes & Allen. 182 Fifth Avenue.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and

# Lundborg's Perfumes— Edenia and Marechal Nicl Ross.

MARRIED.

SMULL-VAN ZANDT-At Sing Sing, N. Y., Tuesday, Octo-ber 30, 1883, by the Rev. Wilson Phraner, D. D. Thomas La Smull to Neille Van Zendt

### DIED.

BAYARD-Peter M. Bayard. Funeral this day (Wednesslay), from his late residence, 449 West 22d st., at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

COHEN-On Wednesday evening, October 24, at his late residence, 146 West 48th-st., Samuel Cohen, in his 77th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOOTE-At St. Louis, on Monday, 22d October, Elisha Foote, GRAHAM—At Chicago, Ill., October 27, at the residence of his son-in-law, N. K. Fairbank, John A. Graham, of this city, in the 75th year of his age.

NTEATH-At Albany, N. Y., early Sunday morning, Oc-Poter Monteath.

Funeral services from her late residence, 69 Hawk-st., Albany, Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ROBINSON—At Amenia, N. Y., on Monday, October 29, of capillary broughtits, Dalsy, only cloid of Robert M. and the late Helen Runkle Robinson, aged 2 years and 3 months. SMITH—At her residence, No. 359 5th ave., Tucaday, October 20. Dorothy A. Smith, widow of the late James Smith, in the 734 year of her age. the 73d year of her age.

UTLEY-Entered into rest, on the evening of the 29th of October, Minnie Fenner, daughter of William R. and Mary G. Utley, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, 130 Gatcs-ave., Brooklyn, on Tautsday atternoon, November 1, at 2 o'clock. VAN LENNEF-On Monday, October 29, at Montelair, N.J., in the 63d year of his age. Augustus 0. Van Leunop.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence, Montelair, on Wednesday, October 31, at 339 p. m., or on arrival of the 2:10 train by D. L. & W. R. R.

Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

WOOD-On Monday, October 29, at 133 Fast 38th-st., Will-

Carriages will be in waiting at the section.

WGOD—On Monday, October 29, at 135 Fast 38th-st, William Spencer, only son of the late William S, and Harriet Spencer Wood.

Funcral services from Zion Church, corner S8th-st, and Madiaon-ave, on Thursday, November 1, at 12 o'clock, Interment at Newtown, L. I., at 2 p. m.

Mirpah Lodge, Ancient Chapter No. I and St. Elmo Commandery F, and A, M, are invited to the church.

### Special Notices.

Amateur Photographers can have their negatives printed remarged by ROCKWOOD, No. 17 Union Square. Artistic Memorials.

Artistic Bemerials.

The NEW-ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS, Hartford, Coun. Guardies and Workshops, Westerly, R. I.

Fine monumental and building work in Granite. Drawings and estimates farmished without charge. Correspondence selected. N. Y. Offen, I,321 B'way. C. W. CANFIELD, Agr.

Bangs & Co., 720 and 741 Broadway, will sell at nuction, Will seil at motion,

Wedneaday, October 31, at 2 p. m.,

The collection of Pre-Historic Stone and Copper Implements
from the X.V. Benles, of Milwanice, Wis. with selections
from the Archnological Cabinet of J. R. Nissley, of Mansfield,

A miscellaneous collection of Good Books, both old and new, comprising scarce and standard works in various departments of Literature.

Beaver and All Kinds For Shoulder Capes, Collars and Jufa: lowest prices for reliable goods, C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 105 Prince-st., near Bruadway.

METAL AND PORCELAIN LAMPS, &C. An entirely new assortment of the choicest productions of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and FINE CLOCKS.

season, are now on exhibition in our show-rooms, which have been titted up with es-

other European cities, select-

ed by us with great care this

BRONZES, pecial regard to the exhibito an inspection of which a cordial inv Also, articles of ORNAMENTAL METAL WOLK, both antique and modern, in great variety and elegance of workman

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 836 and 838 Broadway and 13th-at., New-York.

Photographic Views of New-York City, Harbor, and Hud-

# Post Office Notice.

Post Office Notice.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatchby any postednar attenuer in order to seeme specify detivery at destination, as all Transatiantic mails are forwarded
by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the wock ending November 3 will close as
the office as follows.

by the fishest vessels available.
Foreign mails for the week enting November 3 will close at this office as follows:
Welder as

The schedule of closure of trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their mainterrupted overland transit to san Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at san Francisco on the day of saling of steamers are dispatched thence the same day. thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., October 26, 1883.

# Political Notices.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

FOR REGISTER, JACOB HESS.

For Judge of the City Court, UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION, CHARLES J. NEHRBAS.

> Seventh Assembly. Republican Candidate LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN. Citizens' Candle LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN,

# United Democratic Nomination

FOR SENATOR, 10TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

#### United Democratic Nominatio FOR JUSTICE

CITY COURT, EDWARD BROWNE.

# Union and Victory.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION,

FOR REGISTER. JOHN REILLY.